TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annam. Five copies or over, \$3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

To Mail Subscribers.

One Copy, one year, 22 issues.

To ONE ADDRESS.
all at one Post-Office.
10 Copies.
126 each.
10 Copies.
126 each.
20 Copies.
100 each.
20 Copies.
100 each.
20 Copies.
100 each.
21 do each.
22 Copies.
100 each.
23 Copies.
100 each.
24 Copies.
100 each.
25 Copies.
100 each.
26 Copies.
100 each.
27 Copies.
100 each.
28 Copies.
100 each.
29 Copies.
100 each.
20 Copies.
100 each.
20 Copies.
20 Copies.
21 Copies.
21 Copies.
21 Copies.
22 Copies.
23 Copies.
24 Copies.
25 Copies.
26 Copies.
27 Copies.
28 Copies.
29 Copies.
20 Copies.
21 Copies.
21 Copies.
22 Copies.
23 Copies.
24 Copies.
25 Copies.
26 Copies.
27 Copies.
28 Copies.
29 Copies.
20 Copi

Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greeley; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring.

DAILY TRIBUNE. 30c. 40c. 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.

NEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. 25 and \$5 per line.

NEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. 25 and \$5 per line.

NEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. 25 and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

In making remittances for subscriptions, or advertising, always procure a draft on New-York, or a Post-Office Money Order, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registriker letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fiften cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be nearly an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when reconstant to do so. when requested to do so.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Tribung, New-York.

MONEY BY EXPRESS

Persons sending money to THE TRIBUNE by La oress must propay the charges.

THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS.

Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscrip-tions and advertisements for The TRIBUNE.

THE CONTEST AT ALBANY.

It was our earnest desire that the new Legislature of our State be organized without a renewal of that war of factions, which seems to have become chronic in the current history of the Republican organization of our State. Hence, we did not favor the suggestion that Mr. Horatio N. Twombly be made a candidate for Speaker-he being a member of the old Union Republican organization which has, by Customhouse patronage and effort, been discredited and pronounced irregular, and did favor presentment for the coveted post of Mr. L. Bradford Prince of Queens, who, so far as we know or suspect, is neither a "Fen-"ton" nor a "Conkling" man, but merely an honest and ardent Republican Reformer, connected with no "Ring," whether "Canal," 'Railroad," "Custom-House," or other. Had the Republican Assemblymen from this end of the State seen fit to unite in the presentment of Mr. Prince, he had assurances of support from the interior which would have rendered his election highly probable; and we feel certain that, if elected, he would have wielded the powers of his high office with a single eye to the public good, and with deference to the behests of no faction, clique, or "ring" what-

The canvass for Speaker took, however, a different shape from that we had desired, inducing Mr. Prince to request that no votes be east for him. The Times's correspondent says of the Editor of this journal:

"The first thing he did Monday morning was to induce Prince of Queens to withdraw and turn what strength he had over to Alvord. This he succeeded in accomplishing, so far as Prince himself was concerned; but it was a more difficult task for Prince to carry his friends over to Aivord than to go himself; and the result showed that but one Prince man, beside Prince thimself, voted for

-This is of a piece with the gross falsehoods which precede and follow it. Mr. Prince did not withdraw on the morning of Monday, nor at any time during the day, and was never asked to do so by Mr. Greeley. He may even not have voted for Mr. Alvordwe do not know which way he voted, and presume The Times man does not. That he c'd not attempt to "carry his friends over "to Alvord," we are morally certain.

As between Messrs, Alvord and Henry Smith, who were the only candidates voted for, the former had already presided over either branch of our Legislature with conceded ability and fairness, and is by far the most experienced legislator in either House. Mr. Smith served in one previous Assembly, and is a lawyer of decided ability and unblemished reputation. He was made a candidate for Speaker by those who had resolved that Fenton and Greeley must, so far as possible, be crushed out. That Gov. Alvord would have beaten him at least twenty votes if Federal patronage and power had not been wielded to the utmost in his behalf, is as notorious as that there is a city named Albany. He was beaten up to the hour when the Surveyor of this Port, the Naval Officer, the Marshals of the Southern and the Northern District of our State, the Collectors at Buffalo, Oswego, &c., with a brigade of Postmasters and tide-waiters, appeared in the arena; the Surveyor taking command of the Federal forces and deploying his legions so as to sweep the entire field. Members who had avowed their determination to vote for Alvord came into the city with a Custom-house officer on either band, a postmaster in front, and another bringing up the rear. Members who assured Mr. Alvord's friends that they should vote for him explained that they must talk the other way to save their friends in the Custom-house from instant decapitation. As this was the very day on which, by proclama-tion of the President, the Civil Service Reform took effect, the reality and efficacy of that Reform received a striking illustration.

With all this tremendous weight of patronage brought to bear against him, it was deemed essential to the defeat of Mr. Alvord that personal detraction should be resorted to. Accordingly, Mr. Rush C. Hawkins, in presenting the name of Mr. Smith to the caucus, was

tions of Taumany Hall, villainous, black and corrupt. That is the force we have got to meet now. It is the force we have got to meet during the whole session of this Legislature. While the head of the mouster is bruised, he still lives and is powerful. If you doubt it, you have only to look at the lobbies of the hotels of this city to-day. The most important step to take in the organization of this Legislature is to elect the right man for Speaker. In order to elect the right man for Speaker, we must nominate him here, tonight, in this caucus, because the Republican party once mistake of electing a man of easy political virtue, or a man school political record does not stand above reproach. the fault is ours, and our constituents will hold us responsible. I come here as a representative of the onesty, fatelligence and carnestness, of the better class of the people of the City of New-York. That element has not been represented here before for a long time. I do n't propose to vote for any man for Speaker, or for any that cannot be corrupted; men that do not belong to any carrupt Ring, any Tammany Ring, any Central Park

man we nominate to-night should be, like Cresar's wife, shove suspicion. Our acts to-night affect more than the State of New-York. The eyes of the whole country, I might say of the whole world, are upon us. We must not shrink from our duty. I have the honor to nominate the Hon. HENRY SMITH for Speaker. [Applause.]"

-Considering that no candidate had been or was likely to be named but Mr. Alvord beside the one proposed by Mr. Hawkins, the lively exposures yesterday begun. Almost purport, the drift, of these insinuations are unmistakable. Either Mr. Hawkins meant that Mr. Alvord is corrupt and unworthy (as The Times had repeatedly proclaimed him), or his given; for the rest, the names of witnesses are speech was "the tale of an idiot, full of sound "and fury, signifying nothing."

The Times's Albany correspondent says:

"The honest people of both parties throughout the State cannot but rejoice, as they do here in Albany, that the Legislature which is to meet here to-morrow will open with the jobbers defeated in a contest for the Speak-ership. It may be safely calculated that the fifty men who voted for Henry Smith, having withstood the temptations held out to them, will be proof against corruption throughout the session. Another thing the people may be assured of, and that is that no single important committee will be so made up as to give the anti-Reform element controlling power in it. As a matter of courtesy, and in accordance with long-established custom, Mr. Alcord, the defeated candimydate for Speaker, will doubtless be given the Chairman-ship of the Committee of Ways and Means; but this, as well as all the other committees, will have reformers and anti-corruptionists for a majority of its members."

-Mr. Alvord is of course the guardian of his own honor, and on his behalf we have nothing to say. But, in behalf of those friends who supported him in undoubting faith that Reform and official integrity had no more earnest or faithful champion, we say that, if we are mistaken in the man-if he is (as The Times has squarely charged, and Col. Hawkins so broadly insinuates) a politician of "easy political virtue," and "whose record does not stand above re-"proach"-one who does "belong to a corrupt 'Ring," whether Tammany, Canal, or other-then he ought not to be accorded the Chairmanship of Ways and Means or any other post of like responsibility, and we protest against his designation therefor. The device of making such a man as Col. Hawkins proclaim him Chairman of Ways and Means, but surrounding him with a majority of "anti-corruptionists" so as to guard against his apprehended rascalities, is insulting not more to him than to those who are thus forced into an unworthy and repulsive association. If Mr. Alvord is not regarded by the new Speaker as an honest man, then he should be placed on no importaut Committee; surely not at the head of one so important as the Ways and Means. If the Speakership is refused him from distrust of his integrity, then the Chairmanship of any such Committee should be denied him for that identical reason. The amateur hunter who aimed at his quarry so as "to hit if it were a "deer, but to miss if it were a calf." is not a good model for the Speaker of our State's Assembly.

THE MESSAGE.

Gov. Hoffman's Message is so long that our comments on it are necessarily brief.

It strikes us that his very cogent and sensible objections to our present City Charter ought to have been urged when that document came down from the Legislature for his approval or rejection. Had he said then what he says now, our City would have been greatly the gainer. But we should all grow wiser as we grow older, and we commend the Governor's suggestions to general consideration. They are in the main sound and pertinent.

We should like better the suggestions about Quarantine and other Port abuses, if the main purpose were less plainly evinced of clearing the Governor's skirts, on the plea of lack of information or power, for neglect of gross evils which it was quite possible for him to remedy. But, neither in this nor in the Judiciary abuses have The Tribune's exposures been in vain; and we look confidently to the Legislature for early redress.

We have not often thanked the Governor; but we do heartily thank him for declining to clongate his Message with a dissertation on incredible that the gentlemen who have National politics. A good deal is said, and a part of it well said, in condemnation of Federal interference in matters of purely State or local concern; but the practice of Governors and Legislatures boring the general car with tedious homilies on National polities is equally reprehensible yet not equally reprehended. Gov. Hoffman virtually tells the Legislature to mind their own business and let Federal politics alone; and we trust they will heed the precept and find it justified by a consistent

CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

The mass of testimony taken before the Committee of Congress, now investigating charges against the Custom-House, in the private room of the Collector of the Port, illustrates the maladroit way in which the work has been was the happy thought, we believe, of Mr. Senator Howe, to classify the Committee of which he is a member into wings, one of them "favoring strong investigation," the other "investigation not so strong." But surely a devoted champion of even the mildest investigation might preto avoid the irrelevant matto which half their questions yesterday led. Some preliminary examination of the field, and comprehension of what they wanted to get at, and what lines of inquiry might lead to valuable results, would have shortened the report and increased its value.

The most striking points developed are two; -the opinions of the Editor of this journal about the active use of Custom-House and other official influence to take care of State politics rather than the duties of the offices, with the facts on which, in part, these opinions have been formed; and the suggestive information of Mr. John P. Lindsay as to the way in which Messrs. Leet & Stocking rose to fame and fortune, at the expense of the business of this port. This testimony has not yet been concluded, but it comes from a gentleman who has had many opportunities to know the springs of official action, and promises to be of exceptional value. If Mr. Lindsay to-day tells all he knows, and all he has heard from persons who share or have shared the profits of the General Order business, the enterprising firm of Leet & Stocking will be in great danger of early dissolution.

The primary difficulty in this, as in all similar investigations, is to get business men who can be made to suffer by the displeasure of Custom-House officials to take the risk of it by telling what they know. Naturally too the merchants strong enough to be independent of this fear are the ones who have suffered the least from impo-sitions they were known to be able to resist and expose. Something of this difficulty can be obviated by holding the investigation somewhere else than officer or measure this Winter, that is not above reproach in the midst of the men to be investigated; but it will never be wholly removed till the business community has con-

this Committee did much to discourage that confidence; the peculiar kind of Civil Service Reform we have been getting at Albany, and now at New-Orleans, tends the same way. But we exhort every one who can to aid in the every allegation lately made in THE TRIBUNE on Custom-House matters has already received sworn confirmation from the testimony already promised.

THE LOUISIANA CONFLICT.

Popular sensitiveness to interference in State and local politics by Federal officials will direct instant and jealous attention to the tumult in Louisiana. Whether the suspicion be well founded or not, there is no question of the prevalence of a feeling that this meddling, always resented, was never so alarmingly pertinacious and offensive as now. It is undoubtedly true that a great deal of the virulence of the Louisiana dispute is attributable directly to the persistent attempts of certain officials of the General Government to obtain control of the State Government. At this distance we cannot pretend to decide as to the relative merits of the quarrel; but it seems nothing more nor less than a conflict to obtain possession of the political machinery of the State. On one side is the Governor with his

friends in the State Government and Legislature; on the other are the Custom-House men, who are all Federal officials or their personal adherents. It is proposed to impeach and remove Gov. Warmoth by the Custom-House faction in the Legislature, and, in order to make a clean sweep, it is also proposed to remove Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback, who was chosen in the interest of Gov. Warmoth to fill the vacancy created by the death of Lieut,-Gov. Dunn. This done, Speaker Carter, who claims to be the legal successor of the deceased Lieutenant-Governor, is to be placed in succession, and so become Governor by the removal of Pinehback and impeachment of Warmoth. To secure this, a majority in the Legislature is necessary, and the Assembly has already been captured by a process which is described in our New-Orleans dispatches to-day. The Warmoth men being drawn off by the device of arresting the Governor and some of his coadjutors by United States officers, with United States troops in reserve, on charge of conspiracy, the House was organized and enough members unseated by resolution to give the Custom-House men control of that body. But the Governor's party still hold possession of the Senate, or would if it were organized; this is prevented by the absence of enough Custom-House Senators, who amuse themselves and the town by sailing up and down the river on the revenue cutter Wilderness, out of the reach of writs, and thus prevent a quorum. The Blucher of the fight is a little band of Democrats, four in all, who are expected to arrive from the interior districts and assist in the perfection of the programme marked out

by the Custom-House party. It is impossible to see where this will all end, but there seems to be a pretty clear indication that the Government of Louisiana will be completely revolutionized and thrown into the hands of a new political organization, composed of Custom House Republicans and Democrats; or that there will be rival Legislatures, and possibly conflicts even worse

than this.

The whole-affair is disgraceful and deplorable. It is shameful if, as is charged, a bad man is at the head of the Executive Department, and cannot be removed without the employment of the terrorism of United States infantry and Gatling guns. It is incredible that all the wrong-doing is on one side, and it is equally brought the Custom-House machinery into only by motives of high morality and public virtue. There has nearly been a bloody conflict in this miserable business. It will be fortunate if Louisiana shall escape with no more serious disaster than the peaceable removal of the present Executive. Whether he should go or stay, we do not undertake to decide. What we do insist on is, that it is not the duty of U. S. officers to be meddling in the business. These New-Orleans Custom-House men disgraced then selves and us sufficiently, at their terrorized and disrupted State Convention. If then they had been properly ejected from office, matters could at least have been no worse; they might have been better, and we should at any rate have been spared this renewed and unseemly meddling in a matter with which they have no concern, and in which their quasi-armed interference is as alarming as it

SALT.

is discreditable.

The World reiterates its disparagement of our

home-made Salt, as follows: "1. That every barrel of beef and pork which comes to New-York to be shipped over seas, has to be repacked with West Indian solar salt, for, if left packed in American solar salt, they dread its spoiling. 2. That the most prominent beef and pork-packers in Brooklyn and New-York give more money per bushel for the St. Martin's sait than they could buy American solar sait for. a That they use million of bushels every year, and are less likely to pay more than they need for it than THE THEBUNE Association is to pay too much for its white paper. They have the keenest possible interest in getting effective salting done at the lowest price. 4. That if anybody chooses to go to Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson's, he can buy a bag (224 pounds) of Liverpool Salt, duty paid, for, \$2 252 10; in bond, for \$1 40. This tax of 60 cents a bag is

a fetter upon American industry. Comments by The Tribune.

I. Our Government, at the request of the Syracuse salt-men, instituted the most rigorous test of the comparative virtues of Turk's Island and Syracuse Solar Salt respectively, as preservers of barreled Pork in all climates and under every trying ordeal. The general result (as reported by officers who did not know which of the barrels were cured with Turk's Island, which with Syracuse Salt) was decidedly favorable to the latter. The most rigorous chemical analysis confirms this de monstration. If, then, our City packers still use only Turk's Island, because, if their barreled meats be "left barreled in American Solar Salt they dread its spoiling," they sin against light and knowledge, and deserve to suffer by paying into the Treasury the extra price they pay for Turk's Island Salt.

II. That extra price is a part of our case, with regard not merely to Salt, but to American manufactures generally. Free-Traders ask, "Why can't our home manufacturers sell "as cheaply as their European rivals?" We answer, "Many of them do; but a large portion of our people will pay a higher price one at least equally good. It is so with Ring, any Canal Ring, or any Ring known to the politics fidence that exposure of wrongs will in- Salt, with Steel, with Calicoes, with Silks. to expect, and when you were not mocked by of the State. I do not eare how long a man may have evitably result in the removal of The most serviceable fabrics of Silk now a derisive liberty that finitered you with the

been in political harness, unless his record is clear; the the wrong-doers. The folly of the Senate produced on this planet are spun and woven in the debates upon the appointment of in this country; but they bring no such prices as their more showy but far less durable French rivals. British manufacturers, by using the short, cheap Cotton of India (Surats) for Drilling, make both plain and printed fabrics that look as well as our fabrics of equal fineness, but are not worth so much, because they will not last nearly so long. In almost every department where competition is maintained, foreign manufactures sell higher in proportion to their intrinsic worth than their upstart, parvenu Yankee rivals; and this is one unfair advantage which our Tariff is designed to (and does) countervail.

III. Our packers, like all other sellers, must favor the tastes and prejudices of their customers. So long as these do not know that our best Syracuse Salt is now (as it once was not) equal to Turk's Island, they will pay more for meat packed with the latter, and packers are obliged to act accordingly. They cannot afford to save ten cents per barrel on the Salt at the cost of selling their Pork fifty cents a barrel cheaper.

IV. The duty on imported Salt is exactly eighteen cents per hundred pounds (not bushel) -neither less nor more. When imported in bags, twenty-four cents per kundred pounds is charged-eighteen cents for the salt, six cents for the bags. We rejoice in the knowledge that this duty, beside putting a large amount into the Treasury, has tended strongly to increase the production in the heart of our own country, and in widely separated portions of it, of cheap and good Salt.

BETTER FARMING IN 1872.

Before Christ spake His parable of the sower, who went forth to sow, a sound old Roman farmer had condensed the rural wisdom of his day into three nuggets: first, plow; second, plow; third, spread the dung-hills broadcast. Neither Mr. Mechi, nor Dr. Gilbert, nor Arthur Young, in his day could say more in fewer words. Twenty centuries have agreed to consider them the Alpha and Omega of farm sense. The cultivation of the soil is like the cultivation of the mind; its law is one of perpetual growth, with penalty of stunting and dwarfing if there is a halt in the march. Like a mounting life and an expanding soul, the farmer "plants his foot on his yesterdays and " his failures, climbs tirelessly toward the future and success, with a spirit full of growth that continually presses forward, never remitting "the toil of rounding itself into completeness." The real farmer, who loves his work, looks upon farming as a master game, a thousand times more fascinating than billiards, or chess, or war itself. There are certain elements in the game upon which he can calculate, and others over which he has not the slightest control. He can be sure that in a mellow, fertile soil good seeds will germinate as soon as the warmth of Spring enters the ground. But whether the rains will be scant or abundant, whether they will be withheld when the ears of his corn are setting, or storms blow his straw flat; whether May will give him no cold storms, and September pass without crisping the leaves of his squash vines-these are uncertainties that forever beset his noble work and give it the discissting hazards of chance. But the tendency of all good farming is to work out the elements of chance and give agriculture the dignity and certainty of a perfected art based on a rational science. To illustrate: if the farmer in his corn-field has twelve inches of mellow tilth, which is well moistened with the Spring rains when he plants, that soil will retain or draw from the stratum of this great truth without waiting for a similar earth below moisture enough to make a fair corn crop. Here he works out his problem in uncertainty. If he so contrives his structures that a pump driven by Sum-mer winds shall lift several thousand gallons of water to a pond on a hill, he can by irrigating rills gain full command of the necessary moisture on a part of his surface, and here he can plant all those crops that

above the tyranny of the seasons. In all that vast region south-west of the Missouri, it has been urged that barns and hay-stacks were not essential in carrying stock through Winter. The present season has frozen out that delusion, even as far south as the head-waters of the Brazos and the Colorado. The prairie farmer who would defend himself from great and ruinous losses must put up sheds and wind-breaks, thatching themwith wild grass, and pile long rows of hay-stacks in front of them. His animals may not all die for want of fodder in some Winters, but they will be all the better in Spring for the protection even in a snowless and mild season. A management that will make bigger dunghills and more of them is the essential thing. The dunghill is the true fulcrum on which must rest every lever that can be used to lift farming to a higher plane. To secure this, farm animals must rove less, thirst less, have fatter food and dryer beds. Under these conditions they will thrive better, yield more milk and more flesh; the farm will rapidly grow rich, fertile, and valuable, and the sales of flesh, butter, and cheese return a regular and certain income.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT.

A late number of the Paris Charicari has a cartoon representing Mr. Thiers as a sculptor who has roughly cast a statue of the Republic and presents it to the Legislative Body as his conception of the model they want, leaving to them the task of filling up the details. As might have been expected, the statue is a copy of the eminent man himself. It was said of Richard Haydon that his Moses and his Napoleon were too short in the legs, because his own figure was deficient in the same respect. It is rather unreasonable to demand of an artist that he shall make his ideal much better than himself, and so we have, perhaps, no right to be surprised that the Republic which Mr. Thiers is framing has many of the traits of the old champion of authority, who has always believed so thoroughly in freedom for all men to do as Mr. Thiers likes.

The paper we have mentioned must curb its taste for mordant sarcasm, or it will find the atmosphere of Paris as deadly to wit as that of New-York. Our last attempt at a comic paper perished here because it would not speak evil of dignities, and the Charicari may find itself endowed with the fatal love of the gods for the opposite reason. It would puzzle the journalists of France to give any satisfactory account of the difference between the Republic and the Empire, so far as the freedom of the press is concerned. Many a hapdue to the position of Mr. Thiers as to speak
of him as good citizens love to speak of their
rulers, has learned in bankruptcy and
jail to regret the days of Bonaparte, and
of M. de St. Pol, when you knew what
to expect, and when you were not mocked by
a derisive liberty that flattered you with the less writer, who has so far forgotten what is for a foreign article than for a home-made jail to regret the days of Bonaparte, and

name of the republic, and brought you under the grasp of the law if you spoke your mind. It is not only the press which is made to dance in fetters by this new democratic administration. The delight of the badands of the sidewalk in Paris has always been the caricatures in the windows of the print-shops. The Parisian taste for eccentric and piquant art has always keenly enjoyed these products of the cynical spirit of the studios. Lisette looks and laughs, with flying ribbons, on her way to her shop. The pastry cook's boy lets the pies on his head cool in the wind while he has his grin at the follies of his betters. The man in the blue blouse stops a moment to enjoy his comfortable grumble at society. But we are told that political caricatures are to be prohibited henceforth by the Governmeut. The very fact of this prohibition will drive vagabond genius into something worse. The caricature of mere humor will have no flavor, when the jest at the expense of the 'big bonnets" becomes an unlawful thing.

A still more foolish thing is the prohibition

of the sale of the photographs of the Com-

munist leaders. It is easy to imagine that it

is not very pleasant for gentlemen of the Gov-

ernment to see the shadows of their Banquos

everywhere in the shop windows. Talleyrand once escaped a visit from Aaron Burr by letting him know that a portrait of Hamilton hung in his library. But however disagreeable it might be for the men who ordered the execution of Rossel and Ferré, who sentenced Rochefort to penal servitude, and Elisée Reclus to exile, to see their images bought and sold like those of saints and martyrs, it is hard to see what right they have to prevent it. The faces are well worth buying as a matter of history and physiognomy. The inveterate and implacable honesty you see in the rugged face of Delescluze; the intense stare of Rochefort which shows the near alliance of great wit and madness; the fantastic courage of Flourens, and the exquisite and almost feminine beauty of Pascal Grousset, give a positive value to their pictures, which even so great a historian and statesman as Adolphus Thiers might study with pleasure and profit. Some of the faces are so rascally as to justify all the Philistines say of the Commune, and some are so fine as to make us consider-what it is always well to consider-that even the worst and most reckless of our opponents are not without redeeming elements of human na-

But this fussy anxiety of the Government to nip even the unopened buds of treason reaches a point where it becomes grotesque. An officer of the Department of the Interior has been detailed to examine the stock of the toy-shops to see if perchance any germ of sedition may lark among the tin soldiers and the wooden dogs. It would not be possible to conceive of a measure better calculated to excite "hatred and contempt against the Gov-'ernment" than that of setting some middleaged employé, with spectacles on his nose and the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole, to spying out the deadly dangers to the State that might lie concealed in the box of a jumping-jack or the small satin petticoats of a Nuremberg doll, All this attempt to bottle up the manifestations of party spirit, which would be comparatively harmless if left to themselves, are altogether futile, and may result in serious damage. In the ambitious romance of Mr. Ward, the pirate captain, after his head is cut off, falls to the deck exclaiming, "The world 'is governed too much." It would be well if Mr. Thiers and his Cabinet would recognize catastrophe.

PARTIES AND POLITICS. It is tolerably well known that we anxiously

desired the nomination by the Democrats of Chief-Justice Chase for President in 1868. This desire was grounded in no special wish to see Mr. Chase in the Presidential chair, but had a much broader impulse. We did not ctive service in Louisiana politics are moved rejoice in succulence. In this he may rise calculate that he, if nominated, would or would not be elected; what we hoped for was the emancipation of our political adversaries from a position of antagonism to the enfranchisement of the Blacks which was no onger tenable-which, since the complete extinction of American Slavery, had become absurd and out of date. We heartily wished to sequan end of a controversy which had no more a rational basis or motive, any more than though it related to the eclipses and hailstorms of the last century; for we desired to fix public regard on Economic questions-on Protection, Finance, Retrenchment, and Cooperation.

A weak Ohio journal, which cannot comprehend that any one should wish his political opponents wiser or better than they are unless e purposes to join them, asks-

"Does Mr. Greeley's hobnobbing with the 'passive' Democrats and counseling them with oracular advice, ndicate that he is going over, bag, baggage, and TRIB-UNE, to the enemy ! His Missouri letter has this sound and signification, so far as we can read it. He says, for nstance, that the Democrats should have had Chase for heir candidate in 1868, and that the result of such a conest would have been to promote the return of genuine peace and thrift; and he adds that the Democrats must ake for 1872 some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbuil, or Gen. Cox, and 'thus help to pacify and reconcile our country anew.' Will Greeley and THE TERRUNE support Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or Cox, on a Democratic platform and nomination for the next Presidency, in opposition to Grant, regularly nominated by the Repubifean National Convention! Let us know."

Answer by The Tribune.

Mr. Greeley is not likely to support any one on a Democratic platform;" for the excellent reason that he is not (in a party sense) a Democrat-never was, and is not likely to be. We had not supposed that any one could live in so intelligent a State as Ohio in ignorance of facts so obvious. And now, while we do not, never did, and

probably never shall, belong to the Democratic party, we do greatly desire that said party should take sounder and more wholesome views of certain great public questions than it has recently done. This desire is not limited by our anxiety that the rights of the Blacks, as freemen and voters, should no longer be contested. Here, for instance, is the question of Protection to Home Industry, on which we are in full accord with the fathers and founders of Democracy-Jefferson, Madison, George Clinton, Simon Snyder, Daniel D. Tompkins, &c., &c. The Democratic party has somehow drifted away from its old moorings, and holds doctrines on this subject nearly identical with those of most Federalists in our boyhood-the importing, shipping, banking nabobs of Boston and New-York in 1816-24. Most gladly would we persuade the Democrats to return to the wiser

irrational as may be, clinging madly to exploded fallacies and antiquated prejudices, THE TRIB UNE is not of them.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2.—The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by Lient. Gov. Beach, and the Senators were sworn in. The Lieutenaut Governor mata brief address, after which the following officers was elected:

cleeted:

Clerk—James Terwilliger of Syracuse

Sergeant at Arms—Col. Loomis of Carcianga.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms and Postmaster—Herma

Aulisson of Jeffetson.

Assistant Fostmaster—John Laidhaw of Cattarners

Doorkeepers—Mr. Schraw of Oneids, Col. Young of

Orange, R. Stout of Oswege, Lemmel Haiburt, L. L. One

fee, Thomas J. Bridges, and John D. Sonnergan.

Janitor of Capitol—William H. Johnson of Albany.

Keeper of Senate Chamber—Joremuch Parce.

Keeper of Senate Chamber—Jeremanh Pierce,
Mr. WOODIN offered a resolution providing for the
adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Pedra'
Constitution, which was laid on the table.
Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a bill to repeal the Eric Bel
road Directors act.
The annual report of the Capitol Commissioners ar
received and laid on the table.
The Senate took a recess for a half an hour, and, a
reassembling, the Governor's Message was received
at the Message, the Governor's Message was received
the Message, the Governor's Message was received
the New York City and County thannes.
Mr. BENEDICT presented a memorial from A
Green, Controller of the City of New York, asking for
immediate provision by the Legislature for the relet of
the city finances. On motion, the satisfact was refered
to a select committee composed of the Senators from
New-York City. Adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.—The Senate went me

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3 .- The Senate went into

Committee on the bill to amend the Charler of thetis of Buffalo, and repealing the act parsed inst Winig The bill was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly resolution to adjourn from to-morrow till Tuesday sen

was laid over.

Mr. BENEDICT presented the memorial of O'Donora.

Mr. BENEDICT presented the memorial of O'Donora.

Rossa, claiming a sent from the IVth District; along electors of the same district, praging for the expulsion of Sonator Tweed, and asking for a new election.

Mr. WOODIN called up the resolution raifying the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendalent to the Federal Constitution. Mr. HARDENBURG asked to be exceed the proposed of the p

Mr. BENEDICT moved to adjourn from Friday instan

Mr. D. P. WOOD remarked that at the commencement is was necessary to take a recess to enable the speaky to form his Committees.

Mr. Benedict's motion was negatived, and, as amening the resolution was adopted. Adjourned. THURSDAY, Jan. 4 .- Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill giving power to Controller Green to raise manay,

for a period limited to four mouths, to supply deficients and moved that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on the same. Agreed to.

Mr. Jas. Wood said that this bill made Confrole Green dictator of New-York. Instead of four menes trolling the financial affairs of the city we are to have

this one man. He moved to strike out the enacing Mr. BENEDICT advocated the bill, explaining the need Mr. Benedict advocated the bill, explaining the necessity for it in order to prevent \$6,00,000 going to probate during the present month. It was necessary for sime one to have power to settle accounts, and Controlle Green had the confidence of the people and of the Seastors from New-York.

On motion of Mr. Benedict, the Committee ross and reported progress.

Mr. Wooden moved the adoption of the following standing committees:

standing committees:

standing committees:

(tains—Mesars, B.P., Wood, Lowerr, Winslow, and Mins.

Junto-Masses, D.P., Wood, Lowerr, Winslow, and Mins.

Justiciary—Mesars, J. Wood, Roborston, Amer. and Alica.

Militia—Mesars, Lewis, Chaffeld, Richer, and McCowan.

Radironale—Mesars, Madden, Baker, Wagner, and Froda.

Radironale—Mesars, Madden, Rader, Wagner, and Froda.

Radiconale—Mesars, Mesars, Chaffeld and Brichnaco.

Liberative—Mesars, Mesars, Chaffeld and Brichnaco.

Liberative—Mesars, Wooden and Adams.

Hanconal—Mesars, Wooden and Adams.

Hanconal—Mesars, Wooden and Adams.

Hanconal—Mesars, Wagner, and Window,

Kreeting and Incusion of Towns and Compiler—Mesars, Fameral

adden.

Commerce and Nangation—Means, Rotertson, Orland, and Lewis, and Lewis, Lowers and Barrower.

Manufactures—Means, Lowers and Chattech.

Public Health-Means, Weisman and Chattech.

Provinges and Elections—Means, Allen and Perry.

Engroused Bills—Means. Dealtman and Allen, and Bess, Indian Aglores—Means. Indians and Allen, and Chattech.

Public Expeditions—Means. Wagner and J. Wood, titles—Means, Palmer, Perry, Benefict, Adams, and Chattech.

Public Buildings—Mourk Adams and Weisman.

Poor Laws—Means, Pooring and Alamoures, Baker and D. P. Wod.

Peterenden—Means, Carlam and Madden, Griconnes—Means, Chattech and Medica, Griconnes—Means, Chattech and Medica, Solit—Means, Fonter and Medican, Jaconal Afford—Means, Grainm and Amea.

Peternal Afford—Means, Grainm and Amea.

Peternal Means, Ender and Means, Grainm and Amea.

Sail-Messus, Fouter and Majousus.

Jactural Affaire-Messus, Graham and Ames.

Jivining-Messus, Bowen and Palmer.

Jivining-Messus, Bowen and Palmer.

Jivining-Messus, Bowen and Palmer.

Jivining-Messus, Bowen and Palmer.

Joint Library-Messus, Adams and Benedet.

Mr. Bowen moved that, as the Committees are incomplete, they lie on the table for the present. Lost, But then moved that his name be stricken from the Committee on Chaims, as he could not serve. Lost.

Mr. PALMER moved that the President of the Benist ill up the vacancies. Carried.

Mr. Foeren moved that Frank P. Tupper be appointed stenographer to the Seffate. Adjourned thi Tuesky evening.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2 .- The House was called to der at 11 a, m, by the Hon, C. W. Armstrong, Clerkal the last House, when the roll was called, and members appeared at the desk, and were sworn in by the Secretary

Mr. HUSTED offered a resolution that the House pri cced to the election of a Speaker, Cierk, and other officer by even roce, which was adopted. The following came

officers were elected:

Speaker—Henry Smith of Albany.

Clerk—C. S. Underwood of Cayinga.

Sergeant of Arma-Philip J. Rhelmhart.

Doorkeepers—Engene L. Demors of Reinsselaer, James
H. Lee of Cayinga, and James Hogan.

Stenographer—Hudson C. Smither of Oswego.

The Democrats voted for the Hom. John C. Jacobs for
Speaker, and for the officers of the last Home. When Mr.

Tilden's name was called there was no response. The
vote on Speaker was 95 for Mr. Smith and 25 for Mr.

Jacobs.

acobs.
The SPEAKER addressed the House, returning his lanks for the houre conferred upon him, and said that a creegaized the position asone of grave responsibility, the would, however, discharge the duties to the best of subliffy. He mode some suggestions as to the business eforc the House, urging the members to difference and

before the House, arging the memory to dangeness as fidelity.

After the transaction of some formal business, Cal. Van Buren, Private Secretary to the Governor, presented the annual message of the Governor, which the cierk proceeded to read.

Col. Van Buren, Private Secretary to the Governor, then presented a special message from the Governor, transmitting the report of the Hon. David A. Wells of the financial condition of the City and County of Ser-York, which was laid on the table.

The annual reports of the Auditor and Controller were received and laid on the table. The Assembly they bed a recess until 5 p. m., to meet and draw for scats.

Wednesday, Intro-

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3 .- Mr. MACKEY introduced a bill in relation to the examination of person charged with crime before magistrates, providing that

they shall be brought before a committing magazine within 24 hours, and the examination shall not be at journed for a longer time than three days, and be cell cluded within 31 days. Also, in relation to indicting providing that indictments shall be tried within two years, provided the parties reside in the State. Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a bill to remove from office the Mayor, Chamberlain, Corporation Counsel, and Os-

Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a state of counsel, and Ost-poration Attorney of New-York City, and, also, Thomas C. Fields from the Parks Commission—all to zo out of office immediately on the passage of the bill and its ap-proval by the Governor. The bill gives Controller times power to appoint their successors. It was referred to the Committee on Cities, when that Committee shall be appointed. Mr. HAWKINS introduced a bill, the object of which is

Appointed.

Mr. HAWKINS introduced a bill, the object of which is to legalize the extension of the term of the Grand Latt, and confirm the action in that matter of the Court of General Sessions of New-York City. This bill was retered to the Judiciary Committee, when appointed.

Mr. D. B. HILL presented a bill for the abolition of the contract system in State Prisons.

Mr. J. D. BROWN offered a concurrent resolution appropriations from the Treasury for the sopport of appropriations from the Treasury for the sopport of sectarian schools.

Mr. BENNETT moved that when the House adjourn of Thursday it adjourn to Monday next, at 7 p. m.

Mr. PRINCE moved to make it Treasury in the Monday next of the Adopted.

The annual report of the Quarantine Commissioners was received. The CHAIR announced the following Committee on Privileges and Elections: Messrs, Strabas.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—The annual report of the

THURSDAY, Jan. 4.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the Bunk Department was received and laid on the table. The House concurrent resolution.

providing for a recess from to-day to Tuesday next, was received from the Senate amended so as to reassemble on Tuesday evening, and the House concurred in the

on Tuesday evening, and the House concurred is the amendment.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the bill to confirm the orders of the General Sessions of the Feare in New York Se taken from the Committee on the Judiciary and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Alvono opposed the motion. It was inauguralist hasty legislation, a system unster which many lerious evils had grown up. He hoped that bills would be properly referred to standing committees, and acted upon in the regular manner.

Mr. Firlds called the attention of the Speaker to the soft rules were not going to be violated after such promises had been made to the contrary.

The Speaker ruled that the bill was in possession of the House, and that they could do whatever they pleased with it by a two-third vote.

Mr. Alvono asked the Speaker how he could obviate the 57th Rule.